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The third-term boomers seem to be trying to popularize the old-fashioned "rule of three," under which it took three terms to find a fourth.

Governor Altgeld's announcement that at the end of his present term he will quit politics forever will not elicit a universal protest from the people of Illinois nor cause profound regret anywhere.

Elsewhere in this paper is printed an interview with John Russell Young in relation to General Grant and the thirdterm candidacy. The Journal is in possession of information that enables it to indorse this interview as a correct state ment of the facts of that famous contest.

which hits the drinker as well as the though the labor was not highly skilled, seller. The Court of Appeal at Erfurt it could not be done by machinery. No sustained the lower court in thirsty man 75 cents for drinking a glass of beer at a tavern during the hours of divine service. What becomes of the celebrated principle of personal liberty under such a law as this?

It was about time for the missing Pitezel to turn up in some part of the counmebody who "knew him well was sure to see him sooner or later. The children will undoubtedly be recognized also, and will be heard of here and there for an indefinite period. But it need not be hoped that any missing member of the ill-fated family will speak for himself. Holmes, or "Hatch," took care of

Undoubtedly the Turkish government is a disgrace and hindrance to civilization, as is every government that is founded on force, fraud and injustice. In the middle ages, or even now in Asia or Africa, it would not be so much out of place, but in Europe and the closing years of the nineteenth century it is misfit. The only way thoroughly reform such a government is

Following close after the announcement that Americans have got the lion's share of the contracts for furnishing armor plates for two new Russian war ships comes a statement that a Japanese naval expert, after thorough investigation of the battle ship Indiana, has made a report to his government so highly favorable that it is expected to secure new contracts for American ship builders. Things seem to be coming our way.

Lawyer Shoemaker's attempt to clear Holmes by subornation of perjury was a flagrant application of the doctrine that the end justifies the means, but many criminal lawyers have resorted to expedients in the defense of their clients which differed from this only in degree and not in kind. The discovered attempts of this kind create just indignation, but no record is made of the undiscovered. and, no doubt, sometimes successful

General Garcia, the famous Cuban revolutionist, and his two sons have arrived in New York and will offer their services to the Cuban cause. General Garcia has spent several years in Spanish prisons for engaging in other Cuban insurrections, and for some years past has been a prisoner on parole within the city of Madrid. As he has broken his parole by leaving Spain he will probably take care not to fall into the hands of the Spanish authorities again.

The action of the New York Yacht Club gives international importance to Lord Dunraven's recent charge of fraud and foul play. Two members of the committee of three appointed to investigate the matter, viz., Messrs. Pierpont Morgan and ex-Secretary Whitney, are known in England, at least by reputation, as gentlemen of the highest character, and their acceptance of the duty involved shows that they regard it as important that the truth or falsity of the charges be ascertained. Lord Dunraven has put himself in a position where be must prove his charges or retract and

Examination of the rules of the United States Senate has discovered one which provides that in the appointment of its standing committees the Senate shall proceed by ballot to appoint severally the chairman of each committee, and then by one ballot the other members necessary to complete the same. It is further provided that a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall elect the other members thereof. Under this rule the Republicans can reorganize all the standing committees and thus practically control the Senate without an alliance with the Pop-

supervision of what their children read, and giving it eternal life. Probably few

city pulpit that "80 per cent. of the books | that they really do not know much about read by adults, not by children. All the and cents. churches furnish their proportion of the readers of such books, and a still larger number who obtain the books elsewhere author of books for the young knowingly writes a morbid or unhealthy book, library could be counted on the fingers. Parents need not be alarmed by sensational statements of the character re-

PROMOTING THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

help American cotton growers in holding heir ground against foreign competitors. Since the invention of the cotton gin, which gave a great impetus to cotthe business, comparatively little progress has been made. The inventive genius of the country, which has done so much for the promotion of Northern agriculture by the invention of laborsaving machinery, has done little or nothing for the Southern planter. But their time seems to have come at last, and two inventions, the success of which is said to be assured, are likely to give a fresh impetus to cotton growing. One of these, now on exhibition at the Atlanta exposition, is a cotton picking machine. It has always been claimed that in this work nothing could take the They have a Sunday law in Germany place of human hands, and that alperson who has seen type set and distributed by machinery could doubt that almost any kind of manual labor could be performed in that way, and the inventor of the cotton picking machine has given a new proof that it can be. The machine at Atlanta works in an open field prepared for the purpose, and the test is in all respects a practical one. Its inventor claims that one machine, with the aid of two men and two mules, will do the work of forty pickers and do it better, with less injury to the plant and buds and with cleaner results. Planters and practical men who have seen the machine at work regard it as an invention of equal importance with the cotton gin, and destined to have an im-

portant influence on the cotton industry. Another invention which has just been announced may prove very important in another direction. A serious drawback to the development of our foreign cotton trade has been ocean freights and the lifficulty of packing it in a safe and compact manner. It is claimed that both of these difficulties will be materially reduced by a recent invention of an Arkansas man for compressing cotton into circular instead of angular bales. It is plain that a given bulk or weight of any material can be most easily handled, moved and packed in a round form. With the new machine a cotton bale has the shape of a cylinder instead of a cube, and the same amount of cotton that fills a space of forty cubic feet in an angular bale occupies only twentytwo cubic feet in a cylindrical bale. It is claimed that the results will be a material diminution of wastage and a saving of 50 per cent. in freight charges. Capitalists have so much faith in the invention that a company has been formed to manufacture the machines

and operate them on a royalty. These inventions, although on different lines, will both inure to the benefit of the cotton industry and may prove material help to American planters. As raw cotton is by a great deal the largest item in our foreign exports, and theretends to promote the industry is of general interest.

## COST OF SOUL-SAVING.

According to the official records of the Methodist mission board is not satisfied returned from a visit to the Bulgarian field, recommended a discontinuance of the work, and his view was sustained by several other members. It was resolved, however, to go on with it for the present, though the appropriation was scaled down, thus giving room for the inference either that there would be a proportionate decrease of converts within the coming year or that the missionaries

were to practice greater economy. The matter resolves itself into the mathematical and commercial question of the value of the human soul in the currency of the United States. If the mission board would fix a schedule of such values the definite rate would be of use in computing results. If the expenditure was \$400,000 those 280 Bulgarian brands cost \$1,420.80 each, the thirty-eight years of missionary labor being thrown in. Now, apparently, Bishop Foster and some of his brethren think that this is too high a price to pay. A Methodist bishop ought surely, of all men, to be an expert judge in matters of this kind. His church deals with sinners and saints in such a wholesale way A feature of Mr. Milburn's indiscrimi- that he should be able easily to get at nate attack on the public library is the their general average of valuation. To disquieting effect it may have on parents | the lay mind which has not entered whose children have constant access to into a study of this question, \$1,420.80 the library and who are themselves pre- does not seem an extravagant outlay for vented by circumstances from exercising the rescuing of a soul from perishing

jured by vicious books, yet what must to rate their own spiritual entities at parents think when it is stated from a these figures. But they must reflect taken from our library is fiction, and the worth of their heathen fellowthat the greater part of the 80 per cent. | creatures. The souls of such must, of is constituted of a class of fiction mere- | course, rank lower than their own in tricious, morbid and unhealthy?" This importance. It is highly probable that is almost as alarming as an assertion a much greater sum than \$1,420.80 per that a large per cent. of the teachers in | head has been spent in the effort to save the public schools are immoral and unfit the majority of so-called Christians, with to instruct children. The truth is, Mr. an uncertainty as to the outcome at that. Milburn's statement in regard to the In averaging up Bulgarians or other public library was very inaccurate and heathens with them as Bishop Foster misleading. It is not true that a ma- undoubtedly does, the rate is naturally ority of the works of fiction in the li- lowered. This view of the case, at all brary are "morbid and unhealthy," and | events, is the least depressing, and it this is less true of the juvenile books is rather gratifying, on the whole, to than any other class. The few morbid get at the unvarnished ecclesiastical and unhealthy books in the library are opinion of humanity's measure in dollars

### A SO-CALLED WOMAN'S BIBLE.

For some time past it has been underthan in the public library. No reputable stood that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and several women coworkers were engaged in preparing a "woman's Bible." and it is probably safe to say that the As the old version has stood a pretty number of such juvenile books in the fair test as a work for both sexes, one might be somewhat at a loss to know what necessity there was for a distinctively "woman's Bible," or what it would be when completed. The book is now in press, and a summary of its plan and contents shows that instead of being, as There has been so much said in recent one might suppose from the title, a rerears about the decline of our foreign vision or retranslation of the Bible in cotton trade that it is gratifying to hear | the light of new authorities or greater of any invention or discovery likely to learning, it is simply a compilation of commentaries and criticisms on certain scriptural passages involving individual women or the status of woman in general. The plan of the work is stated in ton planting and really revolutionized a preface signed with the initials of Mrs.

> Those who have been engaged this sumner have adopted the following plan, which may be suggestive to new members of the ommittee: Each person purchased two ibles, ran through them from Genesis to Revelations, marking all the texts that concerned women. The passages were cut out and pasted in a blank book, and the ommentaries then written underneath.

This plan is certainly original, but as the greater part of the resultant work must consist of attacks and criticisms on the Bible itself or its common interpretation, to call it "Woman's Bible" is omewhat audacious if not misleading.

The passages selected for criticism are those supposed to be most vulnerable from the emancipated woman's point of view, and some of the commentaries are lmost startling in their breeziness. The parts of Genesis relating to the creation of man and woman, the fashioning of Eve out of Adam's rib, the episode of the apple and the fall, etc., are all commented upon and explained in the light of the new school. Adam gets a good dressing down. Some of the Hebrew fathers are handled without gloves. Moses is denounced as a fraud. Mrs. Stanton works in her views on the currency question by showing that Abraham paid Sarah's funeral expenses in silver. and adds that if our bimetallists were conversant with sacred history they night get fresh inspiration from the views of the patriarchs. Of father Abraham himself Mrs. Lillie Devereux

Like many a modern millionaire he was ot a self-made man, but a wife-made man. Vhen Pharach sent him away with his langerously beautiful wife he is described as "being rich in cattle, in silver and in gold," but it is a little curious that the man who thus gained wealth as the price of his wife's dishonor should have been held up as a model of all the patriarchal

Mrs. Stanton shows her contemptuous pinion of the men of that period in her comments on the incident of Rebekah at the well. "It was certainly a good est of her patience and humility," says the commentator, "to draw water for an hour, with a dozen men looking on at their ease, and none offering to help."

Many of the other commentaries are n this vein of flippancy, while some seem to be a protest against the entire Christian religion. The statement of Mrs. Stanton that "all the religions on the fact of the earth degrade her, and so long as woman accepts the position that they assign her, her emancipation is impossible," will not be accepted by those who believe that the Christian religion is the basis of woman's real emancipation. The so-called "Woman's Bible" may create talk, but it will not serve any good purpose or reflect any credit on its compilers. The old Bible, that for women as well as men, will

fore of great value in maintaining a fa- Indianapolis has some of the most widevorable balance of trade, anything that awake business men in the United States. "They sell goods," he says, "under the very nose of Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville, and at stations a few miles from St. Louis." This statement may surprise some persons, but it Methodist Episcopal board of missions can be verified by the books and the its work of evangelization in Bulgaria testimony of traveling men. Indianwas begun in 1857, and has been prose- apolis merchants and manufacturers cuted continuously since that time. The learned long ago that successful busifinancial outlay in that period mounts ness meant a survival of the fittest, and up to the sum of \$400,000. The number in fighting for their share of business of Bulgarian souls saved at the cost of they have pushed the city's trade into thirty-eight years of labor and the ex- territory naturally tributary to other penditure of two-fifths of a million dol- cities. It is not denied that some of lars is 280. At all events, that many these cities have done the same thing in names are on the church books, and if regard to Indianapolis, but this city has this is not proof of salvation it ought to its innings also, and there is reason to be, as every one will admit. But the believe that its business men were never more energetic and alert in holding and with this showing. Bishop Foster, lately extending its trade than they are at

Fielding Beeler, who died yesterday, was one among the best-known residents of Marion county, and by all his friends and acquaintances he was held in highest esteem. A modest, unassuming man, he always manifested the interest of a good citizen in public affairs, yet never aspired to office, and his official services were limited to one term in the lower house of the Legislature. In all the relations of life he was a gentleman in the best sense of the words-amiable, kind and considerate; no harsh word ever escaped his lips to any member of his family, nor did he speak harshly of those who in the affairs of life met him, or with whom, on public or business questions, there may have been difference of opinion. He conceded to others that which every one who knew him granted him-honesty of purpose. Happy, prosperous and content must be the community that has for its citizens such men as was Fielding Beeler.

California people are not affecting any more regret than they feel over the failure of the Florida orange crop this year, and perhaps for several years to come. "We may sympathize with Florida," says the San Francisco Chronicle, "but there is no occasion for any special outburst of grief or sentimentalism. Florida raises oranges to sell, and so does California, and inasmuch as a short crop in Florida insures a ready market and better prices for California oranges, we need not feel called upon to sit in sackcloth and ashes on account of Florida's misfortune." There will be more re-No parent wants his or her child in- readers of the Journal would be willing gret felt in other parts of the country over

the temporary failure of the Florida crop than there is in California, for the Florida fruit is decidedly the better. The country is fortunate, however, in having two strings to its bow, and, as Southern California seems to be safe from frost, that supply is likely to be lasting.

The football team of the Iowa State Uni versity seems to be composed of kickers. A few days ago, being on the way to play the Nebraska University team, it telegraphed ahead for suppers for eighteen at a Rock Island eating-house. In the team is a negro boy, and, as usual, he rushed for his meal with the others. The landlord told him h must eat in the kitchen, at which the whole ighteen left their seats in the house, telling the landlord to keep his eighteen supers. Football is a great leveller.

A hope is expressed in local newspaper circles that the woman's edition of the Sentinel will throw some light on the uses and purposes of chaperones and patronesses for eporters-the reporters on the staff of that interesting paper being credited with the possession of such attendants or guardians. If chaperones are the proper caper, professional reporters, who are nothing if not up life." to date, will secure them immediately.

A Cincinnati judge has decided that reserved seat tickets to theaters cannot be sold after the doors are open, but only general admission tickets entitling the holder to any seat in the house not reserved prerious to the performance. The decision is made under a local ordinance, and its ef fect may be to make the price of general adission equal to that of the best seats.

The Boston Transcript tells a story of an infant class teacher in Sunday school who was interrupted in her account of the fall of man by the impatient exclamation of little girl: "Oh, I am so tired of that story about the Adamses." That infant probably got her idea through reading of the "Miss Joneses" in the society column of an Indianapolis evening paper.

The cold wave swooped down on Chicago with no previous warning to the weather bureau of that city. Signal Service Officer Moore has done a great deal of talking about accuracy of reports since his advent, but meanwhile the wind has blown whither t listeth, and Chicagoans have been given no hint of what was coming next.

fall in bicycle prices predicted by Henry Clews before investing in the machines. Considering the prospect of an increased number of purchasers, perhaps nanufacturers will not, after all, be such

No one can reasonably complain of ouch of winter now, after such an unbroken period of magnificent autumn weather. The climate of Indiana has good fea-

Mr. Henry Clews's prediction that the fusal." bicycle craze will aid in a commercial panic in the United States suggests that he has wheels in his head

Itstakes a great deal of Indian reserve to satisfy the demands of a crowd of white land hunters.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Mudge-I have such a miserable memory. Yabsley-Why don't you carry them in our pocket where you won't forget them? "Carry what?" "Your bills."

Better than Expected. "Your husband, madam," said the sadyed messenger, "has been run over by-"Great heavens!"

"A trolley car." "Oh, is that all? I thought it was one

them bicycles." The Cannibal potentate writhed in agony,

while the court physician prepared a large "And I thought him such an honest, fair fighter," groaned the king. "If I had had any idea he would strike below the belt in this fashion I never would have eaten him."

#### The Dejected Young Man. "Woman," said the dejected young man,

"Yes?" spake one listener.

"Yes. It has not been so many moons since I saved up all my billiard money and lived on beans two weeks to blow myself on an opera and a supper for a young woman. Then I asked her to marry me, and she said she was afraid I was too extravagant to make a good husband."

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A famous oak in Palestine is believed by the simple peasant folk of that country to have been planted by Cain on the day be-Arizona pays the women teachers in her

public schools the highest average monthly wages of any State in the Union-\$74.45. Massachusetts, on the other hand, pays her men teachers an average of \$118.07 monthly. A tiger with purple stripes and a short, as the successor of Lincoln. Of the five vol- diana is a magnificent ship, equal if not bushy tail was discovered in May on the umes I intend, probably only half a volume superior to any battle ship of her class A tiger with purple stripes and a short, roof of a bungalow about twenty miles from Calcutta. The strange cerature was hot by a native, and when it was examned everybody was astonished to find that one of its teeth was filled with gold. The story is told on the authority of the Maharaiah Ram Bambah. "We are informed," says the Boston

Transcript, "that the heirs of the poet Whittier, who are his nieces and cousins, would not be backward in doing their share toward securing a permament memorial in is honor. The Amesbury News makes admirable suggestion that now that the Whittier homestead is to be vacated is a good time to make a move to secure as a memorial to be kept in its present The celebration of the one hundredth an-

niversary of the Hasty Pudding Club, at Harvard, next Friday and Saturday, promises to be a most interesting event. The club is one of the oldest of college societies and one of the few that maintain their original reason for existence-which in the case of the Hasty Pudding Club was the serving of the "mush" from which it takes its name. Joseph H. Choate is to be the orator of the occasion.

The "lady journalist," as they call her in England, is finding considerable difficulty in securing a man's pay for a man's work. The suit of a Miss Taylor against her employer has brought out some interesting as editor of an Edinburgh evening weekly paper at a salary of \$200 a year, and subequently, when the office of the journal was removed to London, her salary was advanced to \$5 a week, and eventually to

James Payne, in The Independent, says that at Ottford, in Kent, there was formerly a palace of the archbishops of Canterbury, in which Wolsey is said to have held his court. "It was but a small place, and is now a farmhouse, picturesque enough, but exhibiting no special sign of prosperity. The other day, however, this little incident happened: The farmer sent for a carpenter to do some odd jobs about the house, and among other things to mend the knocker. The man took it off and said after a close examination of it: 'Do you know what this knocker is made Why, brass, I suppose.' 'No, it is pure gold.' And it was. Think of the years that that rich prize has hung at the mercy of every tramp!"

Her feet are shod in mannish boots. Her hands are in a muff; Her coat is of the warmest fur, Her gown is heavy stuff.

Her collar, that she wears turned up, Comes almost to her nos Then on her head she wears, for warmth, Two feathers and a rose. -Washington Post.

No Competition. Philadelphia Press. The man who wants the Democratic nomi-

the election was on the anxious seat, now declares that he would not accept. Van Alen, of Newport, or some other man of like caliber with money to spend may yet come to the front. If endowed with a proper sense of gratitude Cleveland should run

GRANT DECLINED A THIRD TERM. But the Letter of Withdrawal Was

Suppressed by Roscoe Conkling.

Gath, in Cincinnati Enquirer. Sitting with John Russell Young Saturday night after the horse show. I called his attention to a statement in Badeau's memoirs that Mr. Young alone had courageously argued against Grant's running for the third term with that General at Galena.

"That was true," said Mr. Young, "but Badeau does not print the fact that I prevailed. He may not have known it. I took a letter from General Grant, four foolscap pages long, and carried it to Don Cameron at Chicago. It was a withdrawal from the presidential race. Had those men done their duty by that letter General Grant would have been relieved from a cloud which cast a shadow over the rest of his

"What men do you refer to?" "Conkling, Cameron, Boutwell, Robert Lincoln. They were the chief men. There were others. These, the leading overseers for Grant, dined at the Chicago Club, in the business center of Chicago. Robert Lincoln was the most obstinate that Grant should be kept in the race, whether he had declined or not. I saw him not long ago, and he avowed the same sentiments and said he had no regrets." "Where is the letter of Grant declining to

"Among Roscoe Conkling's papers. H essed the letter after Don Cameron lent it to him and kept it. I tried in vain after Grant was defeated to recover that letter from Conkling in order to publish i and set General Grant right. said he would never produce it. In fact, he did not want Grant to be set right if would disparage his own evil agency in that matter of making Grant his factor to re-store his machine. I asked Conkling again for the letter about the time of Grant's de ise. He would not let me have it. I supose, therefore, it is among his papers if no

Why did you not keep a copy of it?" "Because as soon as General Grant gave it o me I hastened to Chicago to make the letter effective, and presumed it would be effective, and would be issued to the pubic. After it was produced at that inner council in the Chicago Club there was a silence until Robert Lincoln said: 'I don't A good many people are waiting for that Conkling then took the letter off. The coway. Boutwell made a politic plea to go on with the nomination. But Lincoln's voice and Conkling's hand were potential to deprive General Grant of the merit of that self-denial. He was not nominated after hat by his own act.

"After he lost the nomination it was due to him that his declination should have been proclaimed, but Mr. Conkling had not the rankness to set General Grant right. I did eclare that such a letter existed, but in the absence of its production little or no impres-sion could be made, and the public is still unaware that Grant declined the third term and that he cannot be quoted righteously as one exception to a third term's re

"Were you for Grant for a third term?" was for Grant in everything which would advance his happiness or interest, but told Grant that he could not be nom! nated; that the anti-boss leaders would at least produce a deadlock and tie up the convention; that General Grant's name would be made a point of division and discord, and he would get no sort of satisfaction out of making that new departure. As a news re-porter I showed him the Pennsylvania delegation, with McManus against him; Nev York, with Robertson against him; the unit rule sure to be beaten and inoperative, and Grant sacrificed for his friends. He seemed to acquiesce in my views. He did not combat what I said. His family, of course, wanted him to go back to the White House. Mrs. Grant called me aside and said sh did not want me to influence the General against returning to the executive mansion apologized, and said I was conscientiously trying to be General Grant's friend." "This was at Grant's house"

"It was. I went to the hotel in Galena and called from there upon Grant at his own home, which the people of Galena had given him. Grant said, 'Where is your trunk?' He made a servant go and bring it from the hotel. He ordered his carriage and took me driving out to the old lead mines. I told him as we went along of the news of the aspect of his nomination; that he would go into the scramble and get the penalties of failure. I said he could not afford it. When we got back to the house, somewhat after o'clock in the afternoon, Grant took up paper and pen and began to write. He composed easily, as his writing was like his speech, affable and sincere. I think he wrote near four pages, on full, long-sized paper He argued the situation in this letter to hi friends, and withdrew his name. He the had me read the letter. It was sufficient. went with it to Chicago and gave it to Don Cameron. I remember that he said to me that he wished he could promise one posoffice to somebody; that the Secretaryship of State had been promised by the Blaine men at least ten times. The idea was that Grant gave his managers no option-nothing 'And you think Grant expected the letter

he wrote to be final?" "It was written. These men should hav consulted Grant's better thoughts. I lay the disappearance of the letter to Conkling. H could not afford to see Blaine or any other candidate prominent there, except Grant, out in nomination. The sequel was ruinou o Conkling's political ascendancy and to the party. Suppressing that letter caused the false positions, divisions, recriminations and tragedies which followed.' "Are you not writing a new life

"Yes. I am going to write Grant, not as formation after the war, reflected in the men around him, adherents or opponents; Grant of Grant. I have been aided by the family letters, not heretofore published. I also had the benefit of going around the world with Grant after his two terms were over and onversing with him in places where talk was unrestricted and almost everything passed in review. I do not intend to write a partisan or merely adherent view of Grant, ut to keep somewhat on the lines of Nicolay and Hay in their life of Lincoln

#### HARRISON'S BERING SEA POLICY. Compelled to Change It Because the Senate Was Opposed. Washington Post.

A prominent politician of this city who, hough a Democrat, knows ex-President Harrison intimately, and who shares his confidence to an unusual degree, relates a chapter of the unwritten history of the last Republican administration which is strikngly sensational. Equally surprising is the close secrecy with which it has been guarded, for until its present publication no intimation of the affair has ever been given to the world President Harrison had entered well upon nis four years' term. He had given much

thought to the Bering sea question, which was the great bone of contention between Great Britain and the United States. The Canadian poachers were slaughtering our seals indiscriminately, and threatening, by their rapacity, to cause their speedy extermination. President Harrison, through Secretary Blaine, had protested vigorousl to the mother country, but in vain. The British government insisted that Bering sea was a mare clausum, and that the seals were public property when found three miles from land. The correspondence between the two govnments at this time showed that President Harrison, always an intense and out-

spoken American, decided upon a ourse a course which he knew would bring Great Britain to terms or cause her to face the alternative of war; Harrison honor was at stake. He decided to arrest all the poachers, imprison their crews and condemn their vessels. Refore doing this it was tecessary earn how far Congress would uphold him.

Ipon the House he could depend, but the Senate was more uncertain. He could not carry the country to the verge of war without knowing that Congress would midorse his course if war should follow, and such action as he proposed meant either war or a British backdown. Through certain members of his Cabinet several of his confidential friends in the Senate, the sense of that hody was taken. He found, to his regret, that nearly

and others representing great commonwealths in the North were violently opposed to a conflict with England. The terests of their constituents, they said, were so bound up with those of the Erglish people in a financial, business and social way that war with that country would not be seriously entertained by them. Frestdent Harrison reluctantly, the efore, changed his plans, and the god ouestion was referred to the tribunal of Paris for arbitration, and, as might nave been ex-pected, the United States received the

CANDIDATES WANT TO KNOW THE COMING SPEAKER'S WISHES.

ndiana's Congressional Delegation to Hold a Conference When All Members Reach Washington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- There is still a curious degree of listlessness about the headquarters of the various candidates for office under the new House. Captain McKee is putting forth every energy in his race for the position of sergeant-at-arms, and feels encouraged. His greatest danger lies in the standing offer of the McDowell forces to General Henderson that if he will withdraw from the clerkship contest, they will throw their full strength to him for the office of sergeant-at-arms, an offer is resolutely declining. Meanwhile, every-thing awaits the arrival of Mr. Reed, who, according to reports, may not come here before next week. A word from him, if he will say it, would, of course, end all the

Col. Dick Bright, the sergeant-at-arms o the Senate, bids fair to remain in office until the latter part of January, as it is generally conceded that no attempt will be made by the Republican Senators to reorganize the Senate until the admi the two Senators from Utah and the seating of Mr. Dupont, of Delaware. This is not expected to occur before the end of January, and until then Colonel Bright is

The Indiana delegation will have a conference as soon as all the members arrive in the city, at which the wishes of the members for committee appointments will be reconciled. Mr. Hanley announces that he heerfully withdraws all aspirations for a position on the river and harbors commit ee rather than jeopardize ar. Hemenway' chances, and a similar spirit of acqu escence will doubtless manifest itself in Mr Hardy, who will be unwilling to endanger Mr. Henry's prospects for the public buildings committee.

### BOARD OF APPRAISERS.

Report to the Secretary of the Treasury-Administrative Act Defective. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The Secretary of the Treasury has received the annual report of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York. It shows that, during the eleven months ended Sept. 30, 3,249 general appraisers, and 783 cases by the full board, showing that in three-fourths of the cases there were no appeals from the decisions of the individual appraisers, either by the importer or the government. This, number of appeals made and acted on last year. There are said to be many causes for this increase, and among them is given the enlargement of the scope of ad valorem rates of duty. "The ad valorem theory." says the report, "is ideal, but it is not to be denied that ad valorem rates are more easy of evasion than specific rates. As to the undervaluations the board states

hat they are not so numerous as in forme rears and that they do not, as formerly mbrace entire lines of merchandise. The board suggests several amendments to the resent customs administrative act. The proision imposing an additional duty equal to per cent. of the appraised value for each per cent. of undervaluation, it says, has ot worked satisfactorily. In instances it has argely exceeded the value of the merchan ise imported, and in other cases the undervaluation was clearly an error. It is sug gested as a remedy that if the apprais value shall exceed by more than 10 per cent. the declared value, there shall be collected an additional duty of 1 per cent. of ap praised value for each 1 per cent. of under valuation. This additional duty, shall not exceed 50 per cent, of the appraised value of the goods. The present regirements as to cost of production has also proven unsatisfactory in practice. They are said to be generally defective, insufficient, and, consequently, misleading. It is ecommended that this section of the last

ional duty on "unusual" coverings has also roved burdensome and vexatious, with no hat the law be amended so that such coverings shall pay the same duty as if im ported separately. The board favors closes relations between the Treasury Department nd the consular officers to the extent of al lowing the Secretary to correspond direc with such officers on matters pertaining to the administration of tariff and customs

## PRAISE FOR THE INDIANA.

Japanese Naval Experts Think th Battle Ship the Best of Her Class. WASHINGTON, Nov. Miyaoda, naval attache of the Japanese egation here, has made a strong repor to the Naval Department of Japan on the merits of the United States battle ship Indiana. This report, coming at a time when Japan is looking abroad for new battle ships and cruisers, will, it is believed be favorable to securing some of the contracts for American ship builders. Commander Miyaoka spent an entire week on the Indiana while she was at sea and in dock. He has had long experience in naval affairs, having been an instructor at the orpedo school in Japan, and he made his investigations with the critical eye of an expert. He went from deck to keel, examining the engines and watching the manipulations of the stockholes and went of the craft. Mr. Miyaoka sums up his conclusions in the statement that the Inaffoat. His report is in great detail, show ing all her points of superiority. There is keen competition at the

time among the ship builders of the world for securing the contracts for the construction of the new ships which Japan is about to build. Mr. George Williams, of Washington, representing Eastern yards, visited Japan recently and found that the Cabinet favored the American builders, but that they were opposed by the naval experts who had received their training in England and believed the English were the best ship builders. Mr. Williams left for Engalnd some days ago, and his visit may lead to some understanding between the English and American builders Commander Miyaoka's report, coming at time when the contracts for the ships are about to be let, will doubtless be of material assistance to the Americans The Indiana arrived at League island this morning and was formally accepted by the government to-day. She will be missioned to-morrow and sent to Newport to receive her torpedo outfit.

#### WALLER MAY BE RELEASED. Will Be Set Free if He Surrenders All

Claims for Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- It is not true as has been stated in dispatches sent from Washington that our government has indicated a purpose of asking the release, as an act of grace, of ex-Consul Waller. On the contrary, the State Department has refrained thus far from acting on an intimation from France that the prisoner's release may be obtained as an act of comity, provided Waller surrender all claim for indemnity for false imprisonment. This proposition has been submitted by the State Department to the family and attorneys of Mr. Waller, and they are considering the advisability of submitting it to Mr. Waller himself. Regarding the matter as one entirely personal to Waller, and taking the precarious condition of health into consideration, his attorneys agree that he should have an opportunity to decide whether to accept release on such condition. Mrs. Waller has advised against the course. It is understood that the terms suggested bear no relation to Waller's Madagascar land claim. It is also understood that France persists in withholding the material part of the record in the Waller court-martial which has been demanded by this government. The French government takes the position that the nited States has no right to make demand or the document, but has intimated that nevertheless it would be furnished on friendly request for it.

General Merritt's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- As General Wesley Merritt has been in command of the Department of the Missouri for six months only his annual report, made public today, is limited in its references to his personal participation in the transactions of the department. General Merritt speaks in complimentary terms of the 250 Apache soners of war who were transferred om Mount Vernon barracks, Ala., to Fort | estate in Maryland, valued at a

Still, O. T. In view of the transfer of the military prisoners at Fort Leavenworth to the Department of Justice General Merritt believes that increased guard room will be necessary at the designated prison posts in his department—Forts Sheridan and Riley. mand General Merritt says that altho

Concerning the troops under his com he has not personally inspected them he feels justified in saying that generally the discipline and instruction is such as the government should expect. In connect with the joint encampment of regulars and Wisconsin militiamen the General finds gratification in the fact that the presence of regulars was considered an important advantage to the National Guard and he quotes a letter from Governor Upham, of Wisconsin, in support of this opinion.

Minister Broadhead's Successor. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.-The President has appointed John L. Peak, of Kansas City, Mo., United States minister to Switzerland to succeed Minister Broadhead, resigned, and Otto Munchmeyer as United States consul at San Salvador.

A dispatch from Kansas City says: John L. Peak is a distinguished member of the Missouri bar. He graduated from the law school in 1860 at Louisville, Ky., in which State he was born in 1839. He came to Missouri in 1868, and has continuously practiced law since then, being associated at different times with John N. Rodgers, now of Chicago; Caldwell Yeaman, late member of the State judiciary of Colorado; R. L. Yeager and R. E. Ball. He served three terms as prosecutor of this county.

Patents Granted Indianians. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Patents were issued to Indianians to-day as follows: Horace R. Allen, of Indianapolis, artificial limb; Edward O. Bryden, of Lafayette, wrist pin; Thomas Joliff, of Newberry, fence; Wiley Kenyon, of Crawfordsville, hot air radiator; Harry D. Modes, of Monroeville, revolving book rack; Henry B. Morris, of Michigan City, loom for weav-ing cane; James F. Orebaugh and F. M. Huddleston, of Shelbyville, photographic lighting machine; Marshall T. Reeves, J N. Kailor and J. N. D. Reeves, of Columbus, thrashing machine; John Seitz, of Haysville, mole trap; Henry C. Williamson, of Michigan City, railway car bolster.

Proposed Duty on Flour.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The Danish millers have petitioned the government to impose an experimental duty on imported flour and a commission which was charged by the Rigsdag with a revision of the tariff has the request under consideration. United States Consul Kirk, at Copenha who reports the fact to the State Department, says he cannot forecast the result. The movement is ostensibly directed reappraisements were made by individual of the flour entering Denmark is from the United States, imported through Germany or England, Americans were directly in-

terested Pension Decision. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- Assistant Secretary Reynolds, of the Interior Department, has decided that where a pension has been obtained fraudently, the attorney profee and must refund it. The decision is expected to have the effect of making attorneys more particular in looking into their

The Boston in Commission. VALLEJO, Cal., Nov. 19.-The United States steamer Boston was put into commission to-day. The Boston will go to the China station to relieve the Concord, but the exact date of sailing has not yet been determined on.

Coffin Case Docketed. special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The Coffin case was docketed in the Supreme Court to-day. General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.-William Baughman was to-day appointed postmaster at Steele, Adams county, vice J. R. Porter,

To-day's treasury statement shows: Available cash balance, \$177,221,876; gold reserve.

John E. Hammond and W. R. Hasbrouck, epresenting the letter carriers of the United States, called at the Postoffice De-partment to-day and approved the recommendation that the order of the Postmastergeneral granting all carriers a hearing on harges before removal be enacted into law. The report of First Assistant Postmastergeneral Jones makes this recom For supplying 580,700 pounds of for use in seige and sea coast guns bids were received at the War Department today as follows: Dupont Powder Cor of Delaware, 25 cents for black and 33 cents for brown; Bernard Peyton, of California, 35 cents for brown. Indian Agent Day has telegraphed from Igancio, Col., that the murder of the two Utes which caused such excitement on the southern Ute reservation, has been traced Hatch, who was killed about three years ago in San Juan. The Governor of Utah has offered a reward of \$200 for his arrest.
Dr. R. D. Blount was to-day appointed an examining surgeon for Bureau at Valparaiso, Ind. Ireneus Shortridge, of Hammond, Walter B. Blocklay, of Ainsworth,

both been appointed taggers in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Charles S. Harper, of Indianapolis, has Deen appointed a railway mail clerk.

The Postoffice Department has issued a raud order against the United Indemn Company, of Los Angeles, Cal. It is a bond

GEORGIA DAY AT ATLANTA.

Big Crowr at the Cotton States Expo-

amoral Theaters Closed. v. 19 .- Georgia day brought is to the exposition. Passenger train, were pulled in by two locomotives each, and the street-car facilities were taxed to their utmost to move the crowds to the exposition grounds. The exercises of the day began in the auditorium at the exposition at 11 o'clock. Governor Atkinson being detained by illness, Senator Beeks thanked the Exhibitors' Association in behalf of the people of Georgia for their help in making the exposition. Mr. Bennett, of New York, responded for the exhibitors saying it was an honor to be in the greatest exposition of the world, excepting Patriotic speeches were then delivered by W. H. Venable, President of the State Senate; W. H. Fleming, Speaker of the House, and Hon. Albert Cox, of Atlanta. The day's programme terminated with a grand pyroechnic display, of which the leading tures were portraits in fire of Henry Grady and Governor Atkinson. Five theaters on the Midway have been losed on account of immorality. The proprietors were fined \$100 each. Sir Alfred Maloney, Governor of British Honduras, is a visitor at the exposition.

MEXICAN ORANGES.

Entire Crop of the State of Jaliaco Purchased by American Dealers.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 19 .- A large cxortation of oranges is going on in the State of Jalisco to the United States. The entire crop has been bought by American fruit dealers. Slight shocks of earthquake are reported rom various points of southern Mexico weather being remarkably unseasonable in the valley of Mexico. The press continues to publish comp against the alleged tyrannical acts of the French copper mining company, El Bo in Lower California, which is accused opolizing trade and driving out Mexican usiness men and conducting matters with Seventy thieves from this city have been set at work on the Haciendo Felisola, belonging to a wealthy German on the isth-mus of Tehuantepec, in the State of Vera Artillery and ammunition for use against

he rebeliious Yaquis Is now on the way to onora, via the United States, A Negro's Work with a Razor. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 19 .- At an early vife's throat from ear to ear, and perhaps fatally wounded Joe Salter, colored. The woman died instantly. Salter is at the City Hospital with his neck nearly cut in two. Phillips and his wife had separated and she was spending the night with neighbors wher

room occupied by Phimps's wife. Phillip escaped. Heir to a Million. MARION, O., Nov. 19 .- Frank Wayland, of Marion, received a letter from a Baltimore attorney, asking him his relationship to William Wayland, who moved to Ohio years ago. Wayland replied that he was the

attacked by him. It is said Salter was in the